

[THURSDAY, August 3, 1769.]

NEW-YORK

OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL;

THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 20th of July, 1769.
Flour at 19/ per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
14 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 14 1/2 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	55. 00d.	Beef per Barrel	45. 00d.
Flour	165. 00d.	Pork	90. 00d.
Brown Bread	165. 00d.	Salt	25. 00d.
West-India Rum	35. 10d.	Bohea Tea	45. 00d.
New-England ditto	25. 5d.	Chocol. per Doz.	195. 00d.
Muscovado Sugar	56. 00d.	Beet Wax	15. 00d.
Single refin'd ditto	55. 00d.	Nut Wood	30. 00d.
Molasses	15. 10d.	Oak ditto	18. 00d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	High- Water.	Rises H. M.	sets H. M.	First qu. Wednes- day next, 12 A.
THURSDAY	2	11	after 4	59 before 8
FRIDAY	3	11	5	0
SATURDAY	4	12	5	1
SUNDAY	5	1	5	2
MONDAY	6	1	5	3
TUESDAY	7	2	5	4
WEDNESDAY	8	3	5	5

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

Extract of a Letter from London, May 22, 1769.

THE Session of Parliament is now brought to a Conclusion, without repealing the Acts you complain of, which I am heartily sorry for. I am sorry for it on many Accounts; besides that I think the Repeal would have been granted with a much better Grace this Year than in the next, or any subsequent Session. However, you will have heard by the same Packet that brings you the King's Speech, which appears to speak a different Language, that if the Behaviour of the Colonies doth not prevent it, the Repeal will certainly take Place next Session; and I firmly believe it will.—Of Course, all this Misunderstanding between us will, I hope, be at an End. I know some People here, whom you are not unacquainted with, think you ought, by no Means, to place any Confidence in the vague Promises of a Ministry, so seemingly contrary to the Sentiments delivered by the King. But I am of a quite different Opinion, and Time only can shew, who is in the Right.

As for Wilkes, who seems only to have been made a Tool of, he is like now to sink into Oblivion, and to be left in the Lurch by his pretended Abettors, unless some strange unlooked for Accident, should once more recal him into Notice. G. Grenville made a long Speech in his Favour the last Day of the Session, to the Astonishment of every Body that heard him, which hath lost him the few Friends his former unworthy Conduct had left him; so that I see not the least Sign of a Change of Ministry. On the contrary, the Duke of Grafton appears to be stronger every Day, and will receive no contemptible Acquisition of Power, from his Alliance to the Duke of Bedford, whose Niece he is to marry in a few Days. Hawke and Granby, two popular Men, preside over the Navy and Army, and the other Departments of Administration are mostly filled with Men, equal to any who are now out of Place, and who rank themselves among the Patriots of the present Day.

From the East-Indies we have late Accounts, that a War is kindling there; which, whatever be its final Determination, will certainly be attended with an enormous Expence to the Company, which has made their Stock already sink a little. Indeed I always considered our Territory there, as held upon a most precarious Tenure.—Russia, Turkey, and Poland, are now in Arms; the last, in particular, is in the saddest Situation that can well be imagined. How soon the Flames of War may spread farther, it is not easy to say. Our best Security lies in our Situation as an Island, in our superior naval Force; and above all, in the Debility and Poverty of our most potent Neighbours the French, whose Finances are in a much worse Condition than our own, enormous as our national Debt is now become. Lord Chatham, whom I have so often mentioned to you, is, I am lately informed, in such a State of Health, as leaves no Room to ex-

pect he will ever more intermeddle in public Affairs. Mr. Wedderburn has figured away of late a flaming Patriot, and hath in the Heat of his Zeal, thrown up his Seat in Parliament, which he had accepted of Sir Lawrence Dundas, on Condition of his supporting the Administration. He thought fit, some Time since, to attach himself to George Grenville, and hopes not only to be brought in again, before the Parliament re-assembles, through his and Lord Temple's Interest, but to be raised to the highest Stations of the Law, when they get into Power."

The following is the Copy of the Letter, sent by a Gentleman in London, some Time before the Parliament broke up, to a Person strongly connected with the Ministry.

Dear Sir,
"Tho' I know you are extremely busy, yet I cannot help interrupting you, to communicate what, if it merits any Attention, admits no Delay.
"I see very clearly, that our American Disputes are growing more and more serious every Day, and dread the Consequences during the Summer. Even the most moderate of the Colonies have already resolved to import no more British Goods, till this late Act is repealed. Before another Session of Parliament, this will have done irreparable Mischief, and will divert the Trade from its natural Channel, which can never be again wholly recovered. This is no idle or ill-grounded Fear, but Demonstration itself. The Effect this will have upon the Manufacturers all over the Kingdom, and upon those whose very Being depends upon the Continuance of our Exports to the Colonies, it is dreadful to think of. But what adds much to my Fears on this Occasion is, that this real Grievance will be unavoidably blended with the Complaints of the Bill of Rights Gentlemen, and will altogether create such an universal Ferment and Dissatisfaction, as will not only overturn the Ministry for the Time being, but greatly endanger the Government and Constitution itself.—I must repeat it, this is no ill-grounded Apprehension.

"Now, as this Act will, in the End, be found not to be tenable, as it is generally expected it will be repealed next Session, and as it is doubtless more advisable to drop it, before all the bad Consequences, apprehended from it, have actually taken Place, what I would humbly propose, would be the bringing in a Bill immediately to repeal it, before the Houses break up. This Measure, whatever may be urged against it (and I know much may be said with great Plausibility) will have many salutary Effects. It will endear the Parliament to the Colonies; it will render the King and Ministry extremely popular with a great Body of People at home, and it will deprive Wilkes, and the other Incendiaries, of their best and only Support, and render all their wicked Industry insufficient. Are not these desirable Objects, and worth the making some Sacrifice, at this Juncture, to obtain? But I will not tire you, with endeavouring to display a Situation which you can see and comprehend infinitely better than I can. I will only add, that I think the Crisis truly alarming, and what I have said arises from the strongest Conviction, that such a Remedy ought quickly to be applied, to prevent the further Progress of these growing Difficulties. If you agree with me, and deem this worth communicating to any of those whom it more immediately concerns, well. If not, I cannot help it. I could not be easy till I had given you this Trouble, I hope from the best Motive—an anxious Concern for the untoward Situation of our Country."

An Answer of a ministerial Writer to the Piece (in this Journal July 13th, No. 1384) on the Parliament's Right to expel Members of their Body, in all Cases.

To the EDITOR of LLOYD'S EVENING POST.

SIR,

I Can frame no idea of a British H. of C. but as the Representatives of the whole Commons of England, and consequently when that August House is set, I cannot help considering it as an Assembly of the whole Body of the People, which is certainly entitled to the same privileges that every other Society claims, of expelling any one Membe-

out of the company, who happens, in the sense of the majority, to be unworthy of a seat there. This point, however, has been disputed by a late Writer, whose arguments have been judged to be very clear and important as to be worth reprinting, and circulating with great care through the kingdom, but which I hope to be able to demonstrate are far more specious than solid. He observes, that were the H. of C. a voluntary Society, it could not admit a doubt, but that, like all other Societies, they would have a right to receive or expel just whom they pleased; but he asserts, that the H. of C. is not a voluntary Society, it is an elected Society only, and invested only with a delegated power. But though only elected, will he deny that it represents a voluntary Society, and that no less a one than an Assembly of the whole Commons of Great Britain, with whose powers it is invested, and whose rights and privileges it is bound to maintain? He afterwards asks a very doughty question, Did the Freeholders of York ever delegate to their Representatives a right of sitting in judgment upon the just and legal return of the county of Devon? I answer, yes, as appears from the constant practice of the Representatives of the county of York, and on the other hand from the constant practice of the Representatives of the Freeholders of the county of Devon, who have always assumed the right of sitting in judgment upon the just and legal return of the county of York. Then follows a very extraordinary supposition—"Suppose all the Freeholders in the kingdom, except those of a single county, to be of opinion, that A. B. is not worthy of a Seat in Parliament, but that the Freeholders of one county are of opinion that he is: I should be glad to know whether the freeholders of that county ever delegated to the other Freeholders any right or power to put a negative upon their choice. The answer is ready—there is no power delegated, but it is a power always assumed by the majority, in every large Society, to reject such as are remarkably obnoxious to them, which this writer allows to be extremely just in all voluntary Societies: How far the H. of C. is a voluntary Society shall be now considered. If I am not mistaken the Candidates offer themselves voluntarily, and they are voluntarily elected; they farther meet just as voluntarily as their Constituents would meet were it expedient for them to be collected together: One cannot see, therefore, where is the difference betwixt this Society and any other that should form itself; more particularly when this Society is allowed virtually to represent the collected body of the people.

It afterwards appears to this writer, that the right of the people to choose their Representatives, and the right of the Crown to create Peers, are very similar. Now the rights of neither K—g nor people, as I apprehend, are here under dispute; the question only is, whether a Peer, properly qualified, after creation by the K—g, can be legally ejected by the H. of P. It is answered in the negative, the H. of P. have not this right or privilege of ejection; but after a Representative has been chosen by the people, the H. of C. has this right or privilege, at least it has been assumed by them from time immemorial, which only shows, in fact, that the H. of C. has in this respect, greater privileges than the H. of P. which being the privileges of the people themselves, for I cannot separate the people from their Representatives, it may be the most prudent course not to attempt to abridge or destroy. I remain your constant reader, MODICUS.

L O N D O N, May 15.

THURSDAY last the militia were ordered out at Cambridge, for six days, on account of a new writ being issued out for the re-election of a Member of Parliament.

Friday at Hick's Hall, a Bill of indictment was found by the Grand Jury of Middlesex, against Edward Quirk, otherwise Kirk, otherwise M'Quirk, for the murder of George Hopkins on the 8th of last December at Brentford. This is the same man who was lately tried and convicted for the murder of George Clarke at the same time and place, and received his Majesty's pardon.

It is said that M'Quirk, against whom the Bill was found on Friday at Hick's Hall, is now in Ireland.

May 17. Many reports have been industriously propagated (it is supposed to answer some purpose) that the Gentlemen, Supporters of the Bill of Rights, had disagreed, which would end in an immediate dissolution of that respectable Society, but it is now ascertained that no dispute of any kind has happened among them, and that the greatest harmony subsists, in proof of which they remain determined to pursue every Constitutional Method, to redress the grievances of the people.

It appeared by a part of the Skull of George Hopkins, which the Surgeon produced to the Grand Jury, that a nail (supposed to be fixed in the end of a Bludgeon) was driven into the skull. The point of the said nail remaining broke off in the wound; and that every symptom which Hopkins had during the course of twenty-four days, the length of time he lived after receiving the blow, was exactly the same as those of Mr. Clark, who received his death's wound the same day at Brentford. It is confidently reported, that Sir W. B. P. set out again on Saturday last for France.

Some letters from Lisbon mention, that a very spirited Memorial has been presented relative to the oppressions which the British subjects still labour under in respect to their commerce, while the French and other nations continue to be indulged with a partial preference, in direct opposition to the treaties now subsisting between the two Crowns.

May 19. The Great Cause depending between Mr. Wilkes and Lord Halifax, will certainly be tried next Michaelmas term.

By the last advices from Jamaica we are informed of a conspiracy being discovered there, among the negroes, to set fire to the town of Kingston in several places at once, and in the general confusion to cut the throats of the inhabitants. A black fellow having an amour with a Mulatto girl belonging to a family in the heart of the town, happily sent her a letter on the very day it was to happen, in which he acquainted her with the design, and advised her to make her escape to him, in order to preserve her life. On the receipt of which, the girl acquainted her master with the contents; and the ringleaders being taken into custody, the town was thus saved.

On Tuesday last the Hon. Commodore Byron failed from Portsmouth in his Majesty's ship Antelope, Capt. Gayton, for his new Government at Newfoundland.

About a week ago the inhabitants of Brackford in Hants were much alarmed at the appearance of a body of fire, towards the north; it appeared about eight feet high, and about six feet broad, and remained in a fixed position near four hours, and then almost suddenly disappeared.

May 22. By a person lately arrived from France we hear that Portugal money is circulated in that kingdom at present, not only in Paris, but in the several provinces, with as much currency as it ever was in England.

The account of the tumult at Constantinople is confirmed. Several of the domesticks of the Intendant from the Emperor were killed, and one of his children is said to have been mortally wounded. The Grand Vizir, to appease him for the present, had sent him in a bag the heads of three of the principal authors of the outrage.

A letter from Poland, of the 7th of May, says, "The general rendezvous of the grand Turkish army will be at Iaccia, but as it will be still three or four weeks before it can be assembled, that of Russia will have time to establish itself in Moldavia. There is a report of troubles and revolts in Egypt and at Erzerum, which, should it be confirmed, will disconcert the projects of the Porte."

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, March 4.

By some ships just arrived from Cairo we have advice, that the famous Hali, Commander in Chief of Egypt, and who resides in that city, had arrested and deposed the new Pacha on the 10th of January last: That he had demanded of the French and Venetian Merchants a great quantity of silk and woollen stuffs; and of the Jewish Officers of the Customs 150 purses, of 500 piasters each: That he had caused Mallen Jusuf Levi, the Farmer-General of the Customs, to be ballinaded to death, and put the direction of the Customs into other hands: And that at length, after having defeated all the other Beys, his equals, he had reduced all Egypt to his subjection, and totally shaken off the dominion of the Ottoman empire. We expect a confirmation and the consequences of this event, which, joined to the steps of the Montenegrins and other Greeks, will cut out work for the Turks, and embarrass them in the pursuit of their war against the Russians."

May 23. By letters from Vienna, we are assured that the lady of the imperial minister at Constantinople, was very severely treated by the populace, in the late disturbance in that city; some of the rioters having dragged her down into the courtyard, and made preparations to strangle her, when a party of Janissaries, who were dispatched to her assistance by an Aga in the neighbourhood, happily came and preserved her. Upon complaint being made of this outrage, by her husband, the Baron

de Brognard, to the Grand Vizer, that minister expressed great sorrow for the insult that had been offered, and begged the Baron would look upon it as an act proceeding from the blind fury of the infuriated multitude, and assured him he should have all the reparation it was possible to procure. A few hours after, the Vizer sent the imperial minister a rich present of jewels for his lady, and a bag, which was found to contain the heads of the three principal rioters.

BOSTON, July 27.

Mr. Ward Hallowell, who came Passenger in Capt. Jarvis, left London the 30th May, and has favoured us with Papers of that Date, containing as follows, viz.

The papers mention the arrival of the East-India ships, who brought advice, That the celebrated Hyder Ally had entered into a strict treaty with the Nabob, and his nephew with 30,000 men, had attacked the English army, who were entrenched in a wild part of the country at a great distance from Madras; and as they had been reinforced, were under little apprehensions from the enemy.

PARIS, May 19. Letters from Bastia of the 7th instant, brought by a courier extraordinary from the Count de Vaux, declare, that all the district of Nebbio, composed of seven villages, had submitted to his Majesty's troops; that the Corsicans had abandoned their entrenchments in that quarter; and that Borgo, which had cost us 300 men last year, had been retaken without striking a blow, where our people found the cannon they left there, and two others belonging to the Corsicans; we had only two officers and seven men killed, with about twenty wounded, in making ourselves masters of these important posts. The letters add, that the inhabitants of Zouza had also submitted, and that we had got possession of the pass of Lento.

LONDON, May 25.

We are assured that no answer was given to the Middlesex petition, but that in a few days the freeholders will wait on his Majesty again for his answer.

An Evening Paper says, "It is now expected, that the first hostilities, preparative to a war, and previous to a declaration, will be struck against our settlements in the East-Indies."

May 29. A certain Great Personage, it is said, upon reading over a late Petition, told those that were with him, who were smiling at it, "That it required more mature consideration than they were aware of."

It is also rumoured, that a Nobleman observed, after reading it, that the Freeholders who stand forth as the Patrons and Supporters of the Liberty of the Subject, have absolutely, by the mode of delivery, and some expressions in the Petition, shewn themselves desirous of throwing more power than ever into the hands of Prerogative.

Friday Col. Scott arrived at his house in Pall-mall, from his Regiment at New-York, after having made a tour through all the provinces in North America.

It is reported that when Mr. Meadows, who accompanied Lord Pembroke to Corsica, was asked by the Count de Vaux, what he thought of the strength of the Corsicans, He answered, that he imagined they were very powerful, and that the reduction of the island would be extremely difficult. The French General replied, "Sir, you Englishmen think too much of the power and courage of these islanders, but a few weeks will certainly set you right on that head, as I flatter myself it is easy to make a complete conquest of the island in that time."

MAY 30. It is said that the account inserted in the papers, that a great personage would refer the Middlesex petition to the consideration of parliament, is premature; and it is further said, that a cabinet council will shortly be held on account of the said petition.

From the *Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser*, LONDON, May 9.

THE BOSTONIANS, in order to gain the attention of government at home, who seemed deaf to their petitions, thought it expedient to try to make those feel who would not hear, and in order to this, entered into a resolution to supply themselves with all the necessities of life, and to import as few articles as possible from Britain. They communicated the design to the people of New-York, who having tasted of the same bitter cup, readily consented to the plan, provided the Pennsylvanians would unite with them; wisely foreseeing that if Pennsylvania continued to import British commodities, while Boston and New-York refused to do so, the whole commerce of the continent would center in Philadelphia. The plan was therefore imparted to some merchants in that city, who were thought most likely to fall into the views of New-York and Boston, and subscriptions were set on foot, the purport of which were, not to order any British goods, unless certain acts of Parliament were repealed.

Weak and wicked Governors have often raised and fomented such partial misunderstandings, and with a view to magnify their own merits at home. The wisest and best of them have always lived happy themselves, and have likewise made their people happy.

It has been referred to the present time for this nation to behold a General DISCONTENT throughout all the COLONIES, formed, perhaps, here and there; by a single, injudicious, selfish, or vindictive Governor, but kindled at home, and kept alive by those who ought to have acted a very different part.

People in power may flatter themselves that affairs in America go on as they ought to do, and that the present ferment will subside of its own accord, and be speedily forgot. But I know they will be mistaken. They may value themselves as much as they please upon their FIRMNESS, but if the basis is not WISDOM (and whence they should derive it is a mystery to most Folks) people will, in general, think it OBSTINACY, which differs as much from a wise firmness as light from darkness, truth from error, and vice from virtue. What a glorious scene for Britain does the growing Power of her colonies exhibit! An aged parent, surrounded by

a numerous and dutiful off-spring, cannot afford greater comfort than the prospect of such a progeny as our colonies are to Britain, whilst they are treated with paternal regard. I cannot conceive a mind more depressed with ignorance or in error, than that which would rather command by despotic force than secure by prudence, and philanthropy, the affection and cheerful submission of men descended from ourselves, and therefore worthy of our affection and esteem.

Nothing will enable us to judge more equitably of affairs than placing our selves in the situation of those upon whom judgment is to be awarded. Let us then ask ourselves what treatment is due to those and their descendants, who sprung from ourselves, from the same ancestors who produced us into being, and who have cultivated a wilderness country for our immediate benefit as well as their own comfort.

A Friend to Britain and her Colonies.

NEW-LONDON, July 21.

Last Sunday Morning the Sloop Liberty, Capt. Reid, with the utmost Hurry and Dispatch, sailed from this Port on a Cruise, and at five o'Clock in the Evening was seen in a piratical Manner to board a large Brig, that was observed by the Pilot Boats standing up the Sound. We learn that the above Brig was commanded by Joseph Packwood, belonging to this Port, from Hispaniola, laden with Molasses, and bound to New-York; and that after boarding and taking Possession of her in a hostile Manner, ordered about half of her Crew into their Boat, and left them to the Mercy of the Seas: and then (notwithstanding she was bound for New-York, directly to the Custom-House, with only a Cargo of Molasses) forcibly carried her off, to the great Damage of her Owners. We have not received any certain Intelligence as yet where the above Vessel is carried.

On the Evening of the same Day, the above arm'd Cutter boarded a Sloop in the Sound, Sword in Hand, and carried her off, after setting the greater Part of her Crew a-drift in a leaky Canoe, without Bread or Water, tho' earnestly requested with Tears in their Eyes: To what Place, Country or Nation they have carried her is not yet known.

TO THE PRINTER of the NEWPORT MERCURY. The following is said to be a true State of the Affairs relative to the Sloop Liberty, and the Brig and Sloop brought in here last Monday; which you are requested to insert in your Mercury, lest this Transaction should be misrepresented to Administration.

LAST Monday Morning the 17th Instant, the Larmed Sloop Liberty, commanded by Capt. William Reid, arrived here and brought in a Brig and a Sloop belonging to Connecticut, taken in the Sound, without this Colony, on Suspicion of the Brig's having done some illicit Act, and that the Sloop had contraband Goods on board; but as no Proof appeared against the Brig, she reported her Cargo at the Custom-House here;—and on Wednesday, no Prosecution having been enter'd against either of them, Captain Packwood went on board his Brig in Order to get his Sword and some necessary Apparel, which the Commanding Officer on board, (one of the Liberty's Men) refused to let him bring away, and 'tis said, offer'd him Violence; which reduced Capt. Packwood to the necessity of drawing his Sword, to force his Way into his Boat, whereupon the Officer call'd to the Liberty's People to fire on Captain Packwood as he was going ashore, which they did, and a Brace of Balls, 'tis suppos'd, went very near but did not hurt him; they then attempted to fire several more Guns upon him, which happily all snapped or flashed and could not be discharged.

This Attempt of Violence by the Liberty's People, whose Commander had never condescended to exhibit his Commission to the Governor of this Colony, so enraged a Number of Persons, that, the ensuing Evening, having met Capt. Reid on the Long-Wharf, they obliged him to fend for his Men on Shore, in Order to discover the Man who first fired at Capt. Packwood; upon which Captain Reid sent for all his Hands except his Mate, afterwards a Number of Persons, unknown, went on board the Liberty, sent the Mate away, cut her Cables and let her drive ashore at the Point, where they cut away her Masts, scuttled her, and carried both her Boats to the upper Part of this Town and burnt them.—While this Affair was transacting, the Sloop suspected of having contraband Goods on board, made her escape; and the Brig has since received her Papers and sailed last Friday.

Newport, July 22, 1769.

A Proclamation requiring all Officers to be assisting in bringing the Offenders to Justice, was directly issued by the Governor and Council of Rhode-Island, upon the above Occasion.

From the NEW-LONDON GAZETTE. Wyoming, in Connecticut, on Susquehannah-River, June 21.

Major John Durkee, John Smith, Esq; and Capt. Ezra Dean, being gone to Easton Court, one of our Spies informed us, that one Col. Francis was gathering a Mob at Shamokin against us, with

Design to remove us off apprised of this, our Men in our Houses, and put 1 of Defence.

The 22d, our Spies gave their Mob was on their V their Number consisted of in the Evening they came posite Side of the River their whooping, yelling, firing of Guns.

The 23d, in the M with two more, came to could be spoke with by consented to: About 8 in came, seemingly in an and Behaviour; he told from the Governor of Pe off, (which he in a short demanded Entrance in or was refused; and continue Cafe at Easton, and I have and 100 more coming, as and ungoverned, that it keep them from you, and Cattle and Horses, and block up the Way so as to munication for Provision ment will not own you &

We told him, that we Land by Charter from th the Indians; and that we the Votes of the Susqueh up, nor should not. Th Agreement; that we shou East Branch, except wh others of them improve West Branch till decided us an Hour to consider at We sent him Word, th with his Terms, for it wa finally he concluded to m Shamokin, which is about about 10 Days for the Co posals, which if he liked, come again. And forth might be kept in the Fe gone, lest they should hur they moved off seemingly Conquest; and as near as ber did not exceed 50 l Part of them in our Fav

P

PHILADEL

Several Letters from say, That the Disputes be the Colonies will undoub faction the next Session of seems the Ministry would p certainly be able to Influpeal the offensive Acts, in they would disclaim such a preventing a Repeal of the sion]

Last Saturday Mornir Captain Strickland, arriv which Place he left the reported the had dry Go Merchants, contrary to Importation, the Commit when they requested (In tendance of the Gentlemen longed; and although it ordered long before the Ag submitted to have them it of Imitation. The Capt his Venture back.

From a late N

PARLIAMENTS wen and salutary laws, t cles of government, to be t ties of the Commons, to o of the crown, to keep ar and to redress the griev have seen in our times, th tion has grown up betw representatives, by which defeated, and the meetin alarming and dangerous. only the instruments to fle to share your spoils with t

NEW-YOR

The Merchants and Trade Meeting on the 16th of July, of Resolutions and Agreement and the Post came in late last fer in this Paper. Part of the as it appeared by the late L Ministry had desired the Mer their Correspondents in Ameri Duties on the Goods import purpose of raising a revenue i next Session of Parliament. A borough's Letter to Governo is intended than to take off the Colours, as being contrary to They (the Merchants and Tr meety, that taking off the D

spring, cannot afford
of such a progeny
whilst they are treated
not conceive a mind
or in error, than
command by despotic
and philanthropy,
omission of men de-
re before worthy of our

udge more equitably
es in the situation of
to be awarded. Let
tment is due to those
ung from ourselves,
roduced us into be-
a wilderness country
ell as their own com-

tain and her Colonies.

N, July 21.
Sloop Liberty, Capt.
and Dispatch, failed
and at five o'clock in
piratical Manner to
bberbed by the Pilot
We learn that the
y Joseph Packwood,
Hispaniola, laden
New-York; and that
possession of her in a
t half of her Crew
to the Mercy of the
ling she was bound
Custom-House, with
bly carried her off,
Owners. We have
ligence as yet where

me Day, the above
oop in the Sound,
her off, after setting
a-drift in a leaky
ater, tho' earnestly
ir Eyes: To what
ey have carried her

REPORT MERCURY.
e State of the Affair
s, and the Brig and
Monday; which you
r Mercury, lest this
represented to Admi-

the 17th Instant, the
manded by Capt.
d brought in a Brig
ecticut, taken in the
on Suspicion of the
t A&T, and that the
on board; but as no
ig, the reported her
ere;—and on Wed-
been enter'd against
wood went on board
ord and some neces-
manding Officer (on
Men) refused to let
ffer'd him Violence;
d to the necessity of
Way into his Boat,
to the Liberty's Peo-
brace of Balls, 'tis
did not hurt him;
veral more Guns up-
pped or flatted and

by the Liberty's Peo-
ver confederated to
Governor of this Co-
of Persons, that, the
Capt. Reid on the
him to send for his
discover the Man who
upon which Captain
cept his Mate, after-
unknown, went on
Mate away, cut her
at the Point, where
led her, and carried
Part of this Town
his Affair was trans-
f having contraband
scape; and the Brig
nd failed last Friday.

all Officers to be as-
ders to Justice, was
nor and Council of
Occasion.

N GAZETTE.
Susquehanna-River,

mith, Esq; and Capt.
aston Court, one of
one Col. Francis was
kin against us, with

Design to remove us off our Settlements:—Being
apprised of this, our Men thought proper to picket
in our Houses, and put Things in a proper Posture
of Defence.

The 22d, our Spies gave fresh Information, that
their Mob was on their Way, and they judged that
their Number consisted of between 60 and 70; and
in the Evening they came and strung along the op-
posite Side of the River for more than a Mile, by
their whooping, yelling, and hideous Noise and
firing of Guns.

The 23d, in the Morning, one Captain Ogden
with two more, came to know if our Committee
could be spoke with by Col. Francis, which was
consented to: About 8 in the Morning the Colonel
came, seemingly in an angry Frame, by his Looks
and Behaviour; he told us that he had Orders
from the Governor of Pennsylvania, to remove us
off, (which he in a short Time contradicted) and
demanded Entrance in our Town (or City) which
was refused; and continued he, You have lost your
Cafe at Easton, and I have 300 Men here with me,
and 100 more coming, and my Men are so unruly
and ungoverned, that it is hardly in my Power to
keep them from you, and that they will kill your
Cattle and Horses, and destroy your Corn, and
block up the Way so as to cut you off from all Com-
munication for Provision, and that your Govern-
ment will not own you. &c.

We told him, that we had a good Right to the
Land by Charter from the Crown, and Deed from
the Indians; and that we could not, consistent with
the Votes of the Susquehanna Company, give it
up, nor should not. Then he made Proposals of
Agreement, that we should possess the Land on the
East Branch, except what that Ogden and some
others of them improved, and they to enjoy the
West Branch till decided by Law; and would give
us an Hour to consider and give him an Answer.—
We sent him Word, that we would not comply
with his Terms, for it was not in our Power. And
finally he concluded to move off with his Mob to
Shamokin, which is about 60 Miles, and wait there
about 10 Days for the Committee to send our Pro-
posals, which if he liked, it was well, if not he could
come again. And further, he desired our Men
might be kept in the Fort till his Men should be
gone, lest they should hurt us; and towards Night
they moved off seemingly well pleased with their
Conquest; and as near as we can learn, their Num-
ber did not exceed 50 Men, and a considerable
Part of them in our Favour.

PRINCE ALDEN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

Several Letters from London, of a late Date,
say, That the Disputes between Great-Britain and
the Colonies will undoubtedly be settled to Satis-
faction the next Session of Parliament.—[It
seems the Ministry would persuade us that they shall
certainly be able to Influence the Parliament to re-
peal the offensive Acts, in the next Session,—tho'
they would disclaim such an Influence in passing
and preventing a Repeal of these Acts, in preceding Ses-
sions.]

Last Saturday Morning the Brig Speedwell,
Captain Strickland, arrived here from Liverpool,
which Place he left the 25th of May. It being
reported the had dry Goods on board for several
Merchants, contrary to the Agreement of Non-
Importation, the Committee immediately assembled,
when they requested (in the Afternoon) the At-
tendance of the Gentlemen to whom the Goods be-
longed; and although it appeared the Goods were
ordered long before the Agreement, they generously
submitted to have them stored; an Example worthy
of Imitation. The Capt. will be obliged to carry
his Venture back.

From a late NORTH BRITON.

PARLIAMENTS were instituted to frame wise
and salutary laws, to provide for the exigen-
cies of government, to be the guardians of the lib-
erties of the Commons, to oppose the encroachments
of the crown, to keep arbitrary ministers in awe,
and to redress the grievances of the people. We
have seen in our times, that a commerce of corrup-
tion has grown up between the ministers and the
representatives, by which these great ends have been
defeated, and the meetings of parliaments become
alarms and dangerous. The members have been
only the instruments to fleece the people, in order
to share your spoils with the ministers of the c---n.

NEW-YORK, August 3.

The Merchants and Traders of Boston, had a general
Meeting on the 16th of July,—when they came to a Number
of Resolutions and Agreements, which, as they are long,
and the Post came in late last Night, we had not Time to in-
sert in this Paper. Part of the Substance of them was, that
as it appeared by the late Letters from London, that the
Ministry had desired the Merchants in London to inform
their Correspondents in America, that all the Acts imposing
Duties on the Goods imported into the Colonies, for the
purpose of raising a revenue in America, would be repeal'd
next Session of Parliament. And it appearing by Lord Hill-
borough's Letter to Governor Bernard, that nothing more
is intended than to take off the Duties on Glass, Paper, and
Colours, as being contrary to the Principles of Commerce.
They (the Merchants and Traders of Boston) voted unani-
mously, that taking off the Duties on these Articles, would

by no Means relieve the Trade from the Difficulties it at-
tends Labourers under, and they apprehend it is a Measure in-
tended only to quiet the Manufacturers in Great-Britain, and
prevent the setting up those Manufactures in the Colonies.
Therefore voted, that they will strictly adhere to the Agree-
ment enter'd into in August last, and send for no Goods
contrary to that Agreement, except Sheet Copper, German
Steel, Powder, Wool Combs, Clothier's Shears, Tin Plates,
Drugs & Medicines, Die Stuffs, School Books, Chalk, Allom,
Copperas and Grindstones; And they have taken the most
effectual Measures to prevent any of their own Body or any
other Person from importing, selling or buying any Goods
contrary to the said Agreement.

Saturday last the Supreme Court ended here,
when John Hennessey, for Felony and Sacrilege, in
stealing the Sattin Covering of the Cushions of St.
Paul's in this City, and John Jubeart, on two In-
dictments, for passing Counterfeit Dollars, know-
ing them to be such, were found guilty, received
Sentence of Death, and are to be executed the 23d
Instant; Dirck Bratt, for stealing sundry Arti-
cles of Jewellery, the Property of James Bennit,
burnt in the Hand; Roger, a Negro Man Slave,
the Property of Mr. Ennis Graham, for stealing
sundry Goods from his Master, burnt in the Hand;
Elizabeth Pym, for receiving stolen Goods, sen-
tenced to be whipped round the City at the Cart's
Tail, and to receive 10 Lashes at each of three
most public Places in the Town, which Punish-
ment she received on Monday last. The Crime and
Punishment of this Woman, attracted the more
public Notice, because her Station and Connections
in Life might have entitled her to a respectable Cha-
racter and Acquaintance, and were supposed to set
her above Temptation to Crimes of so infamous and
base a Kind, which are seldom committed but by
the lowest and most abandoned Dregs of the human
Species.

Letters from Philadelphia mention, the Arrival
at Kingston in Jamaica, of the Brig Elliot, Capt.
Davenant, and Brig Cornelia, Capt. Guilford,
both from this Port.

Mr. HOLT,

Your inserting the following Character, tho' im-
perfectly drawn, will oblige a Constant Reader.

On Sunday Morning died, regretted by all who
had the Pleasure of being acquainted with her, the
amiable Miss MATTY DE LANCEY, aged 19.—

"Early, bright, transient, chaste as Morning Dew,
"She sparkled, was exhal'd, and went to Heaven."
YOUNG.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in one of the
Back Towns of this Province, to a Merchant in
New-York, dated July 20, 1769.

SIR,

"As a sincere Friend, I give you a Caution now
to be particularly on your Guard against the Im-
portation of English Goods; for I fear you will
not get them sold at any Rate, as it appears quite
plain from this Hint of Facts, you may depend up-
on.—Within these few Weeks I happened to be
present at several Meetings of some Towns here,
when among other Things, they took into their
most serious Consideration, the Affair of "buying
"English Goods from your Merchants, and it was
"strongly reasoned thus: We have gone (said they)
"these several Years past, clearing new Lands, and
"raising Grain only, and have foolishly neglected
"the raising of Sheep and Flax, because we vainly
"thought we could buy them cheaper at the
"Stores, then make them at our Houses, until
"now our Cash is nigh wholly carried to England
"for their Fineries, and here it is got so scarce,
"that in a whole Town one Guinea is scarcely to
"be seen in a Year's Time: So that when a Man
"goeth to buy any Necessaries at a Merchant's
"Shop, instead of his Purse, he must take a Wag-
"gon Load of Grain, and sell it to the Merchants,
"and take his English Goods at whatever Price he
"pleases to ask."

"Wherefore they unanimously and firmly re-
solved, 1st. That for them to buy any more Scotch
or English Goods from Merchants, was in fact a sure
wicked Way to qualify Britain, tyrannically and
inflexibly, from Time to Time to impose upon Ame-
ricans, whatsoever new Laws, new Admiralty Courts,
or BISHOPS COURTS,* they pleased, to take away
our Civil and Religious Liberties Piece-meal, un-
til we and our Posterity were finally enslaved as
deep as any Spaniard or African.

"2d. That therefore, whosoever of their Town,
durst presume to buy any more of said British
Goods, before the restoring of our Liberty, should
be held, reputed, deem'd and treated by all his
Neighbours, as an open Enemy to all the Civil and
Religious Interests of their Country, &c. &c.

"I have heard that a great many Towns, thro'
the inland Parts of this, and the other Provinces,
are beginning to be greatly alarmed with the Fears
of them new Admiralty Courts and Bishops Courts,*
&c. and therefore are forming Resolves of the same
Nature: Now if you do in these Circumstances,
import Goods, you will be ruined. Look round,
and see how many Merchants have been sent to
Gaol, and their Families ruined, by importing
English Goods, and not getting them sold to any
Advantage."

Your's, &c.

* The Writer's Apprehensions, about Bishops
Courts, were needless, as no such have ever been
proposed either here or in England.

The Circuit Courts are appointed to be held
as follow.

At the Court-House at Flat-Bush, for King's Coun-
ty, on Tuesday the fifth Day of September.

At the Court-House in Suffolk County, for the
County of Suffolk, on Tuesday the 12th Day of
September.

At the Court-House at Jamaica, for Queen's Coun-
ty, on Tuesday the 19th Day of September.

At the Court-House at the White-Plains, for the
County of West-Chester, on Monday the 25th
Day of September next.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Hester, William Lightburne, from	St. Croix
Peggy, Jeremiah Leaycraft,	Jamaica
Phoenix, John Seymour,	St. Kitts
Catherine, ——— Offutt,	Quebec
Schooner Robert, Reuben Joyne,	Virginia
George, Thomas Dent,	Maryland
Shirley, John Hylton, junr.	Virginia

OUTWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Experiment, John Hamilton,	For	Lisbon
Ship Two Sisters, Frederick Dewitt,		Dominica
America, Clark,		Jamaica
Sloop Pensacola-Packet, Henry Bratt,		Quebec
Schooner Seaflower, Thomas Cox,		Rhode-Island

CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.

Ship John and Betty, Robert Farwell,	To	Newfoundland
Sloop Dove, Isaac Brown,		Tortola
Ranger, John Cox,		Casco-Bay and Halifax
Sally, Thomas Albertson,		Philadelphia
Fanny, John Sutherland,		Virginia
Betty and Lydia, William Rogers,		Quebec
Schooner Cumberland, Obadiah Spencer,		N. Carolina

New-York, August 3d, 1769.

To be sold, at public Vendue, at
the Merchant's Coffee-House on Monday next, between
the Hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, of the same Day,

THE noted Fishing Smack Pitt,
formerly called the Amherst, with all her Tackle and
Apparel. An Inventory of the same to be seen at the afore-
said Place, at the Time of her Sale.

If any of the Gentlemen formerly her Proprietors, have
any Objection to make, we beg that they will be there and
make them, and they'll oblige their's. &c.

WILLIAM DOBBS, and
PETER PAKES.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR Hundred Acres of Soldier's
located Land, extraordinary good, most of it fit for
Meadow, and lying about 8 Miles from Tyconderoga; Also,
about One Hundred Acres of Land in Montgomery's Patent,
about 14 Miles from Fort Edward. Inquire of THOMAS
FRASER, near the College in New-York, 87 90

NEW-YORK,

Broad-Street, 2d August, 1769.

Scrivener's Office, &c.

THE Sum of 300, and the Sum
of 800 Pounds to be lent out, the former on real,
and the latter on real or personal Security, within, or near
this City,—Also, a considerable Sum ready to discount good
Bonds, Bills, or Notes, and on Bottomry, Cash solicited on
every to be approved Security, as usual.

Mr. KNAPP is now able to pursue the general Business of
this Office, and has the Satisfaction of acquainting the Public,
the Time is not far off, when he hopes to be reinstated in
the full Practice of his Profession, with the Unanimous Con-
sent of every Friend to Mankind and Lovers of Justice;
'till then, he will continue to give the most Candid Opinion,
and Advice, in all Cases of Law and Equity, founded on
Reasons, to prevent the commencing and defending such Suits
as only can be productive of Trouble and Expence, and to
give full Satisfaction, for the easy Fee of one Dollar, though
it should afterwards be necessary for some other Gentleman to plead
the Cause in Court.

Deeds and other Writings perused, and a satisfactory Opini-
on given as to their Validity.

Persons assisted to recover their Property in England, or
elsewhere.

Executors and Administrators instructed in the due Execu-
tion of their Office, whereby to avoid those many Inconve-
nencies which often arise from the Want of Knowledge to
act therein.

Writings and Conveyances of every Kind, as also Memori-
als, Petitions, &c. drawn effectually to answer the Purposes
intended,—Strict Secrecy, and the most immediate Dispatch
may be depended on, and every Business of this Office exe-
cuted, on such easy Terms, as to render the same of that
real Utility for which it was established the Eleventh of June
1764.

By the Public's obedient

And very humble Servant,

JOHN C. KNAPP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

THIS is to give Notice to all the

Country Merchants, Traders and others whom it
may concern, that we the Packers of this City, hearing fre-
quent Complaints of the Barrels containing Beef and Pork,
are determined to condemn all Barrels which shall not be
made sufficient to hold Pickle according to Law, as our
Pork is as good as any of the neighbouring Provinces, but
loses its Credit through the badness of the Barrels.

N. B. As the Season for making Barrels is coming on, it
is hoped the Barrellers of Pork and Beef will Order their
Coopers to make good Barrels. 87 90

REPEATING, striking, alarm,
horizontal, and common. WATCHES; musical,
chiming and other CLOCKS, are carefully repaired in
the best Manner, by

THOMAS GORDON,
WATCH-MAKER, FROM LONDON:
WHO formerly lived opposite to

the Merchants Coffee-House, in this City, and is now moved
into the shop of Mr. HASTIER, in Hanover-Square, oppo-
site to Doctor Brownjohn's, and next Door to the Corner
adjoining Wall-Street. (87 90)

POETS CORNER.

THE TIMES.

O! Rouse, ye Britons, good and brave,
Your injur'd, drooping country save!
Shall Britons flight their country's call?
Indignant spurn the servile chain,
Free as your guardian waves remain,
Or crush'd, with Freedom, greatly fall.
'Tis not the shadow of an hour,
The buzz of fools, the sowing pow'r,
The idol of a bawling crew;
'Tis not the jargon of a wight,
Promiscuous blending wrong with right,
That bids you rouse, be firm, and true—
'Tis Liberty! to Britons giv'n:
The best the noblest boon of Heav'n!
The glorious birth-right of the brave!
Alarm'd, attentive, listen round,
Catch inspiration from the sound,
And wake, your rights, yourselves, to save.
For this your great forefathers rose,
For this, defid a host of foes,
And pluck'd th' unfading wreath of Fame;
From them, worn out with toils and age,
Their children caught the generous rage,
And, hisping, curst a tyrant's name.

ALL Persons that have any Demands against the Estate of Isaac Lattouch, commencing before the 7th of December, 1764, are desired to send in their Accounts proved to John Alsop, that he may be enabled to make a Dividend of what is received; and those that still remain in debt to said Estate, are requested for the last Time, to pay the same to John Alsop, on or before the first Day of October next, or they will be sued without further Notice.
New-York, 27th July, 1768. 86 86

A Single Person capable to teach a Grammar School, in a private Family in the Country, coming well recommended, may hear of a Place, by applying to the Printer hereof. 86 89

At a Court of Chancery held for the Province of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Wednesday the Nineteenth Day of July, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-Nine, in the Ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

PRESENT,

His Excellency Sir HENRY MOORE, Baronet, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New-York and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Garrat Paulding, Son and Heir of Abraham Paulding, deceased, also Brother and Heir of Joseph Paulding, jun. deceased; who was eldest Son and Heir of the said Abraham Paulding, deceased; William Ogilvie, Joseph Paulding, and Peter Montanjé, surviving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Abraham Paulding, deceased, Complainants.

Vs.

William Leahy, and Robert Campbell, Defendants.

Abraham Paulding, deceased, all that certain Dwelling House, and Lot of Ground, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, in the Out-Ward, bounded as follows, to wit: bounded on the Northward, on Abraham Pitt's Estate; and to the Southward, on the said Abraham Paulding's Estate, containing 25 Feet front and rear, more or less, and 100 Feet in length, more or less, situate on the Westward; redeemable upon the Performance of a certain Provision or Condition therein mentioned. And that after executing the said Mortgage, the said Robert Campbell, in Fee; and that the Condition or Provision aforesaid, remains as yet unperformed; and therefore pray, by their said Bill, the Equity of Redemption of the said mortgaged Premises, may be foreclosed. And whereas it appears by the Affidavit of the said William Ogilvie, that he hath made due Enquiry after the above named William Leahy the Mortgager, and the above named Robert Campbell, the Grantee; and that he, the said William Ogilvie, upon such Enquiry as aforesaid, finds that they the said William Leahy, and Robert Campbell, have severally withdrawn themselves from this Colony of New-York, and were so withdrawn before the issuing of the Subpoena in this Case; and that by Reason thereof the said Process could not be served on them the said William Leahy, and Robert Campbell, or either of them: It is therefore ordered, on Motion of Mr. Scott, of Council for the Complainants, that the said Defendants, and each of them, appear in this Court to answer to the said Complainant's Bill of Complaint, on or before the 19th Day of January next, or in Default thereof, that the Complainant's said Bill of Complaint, be taken *pro Confesso*.

A true Copy,
Examined by G. BANYAR, Register.

ANCHORS.

FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.

A L S O.

Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by JOHN ABEEL, Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on Short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

39 90

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

CAPTAIN Anthony Rutgers, has for Sale, at his Cordage Store, in Maiden-Lane, next to the Fire-Engine House; A large Assortment of Cordage of all Sizes: where Cables and other Cordage may be had at the shortest Notice. 84 87

IN Purfuance of an Order of Nicholas De Laverne, and Henry Van Denburgh, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Dutchess, upon the Petition of Peter Fauconier Valteau, of the said County, Blacksmith, and sundry of his Creditors, in order to obtain his discharge, agreeable to an Act of the President, the Council, and the General Assembly of this Colony, made and passed in the first Year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled, an Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned, and also of two other subsequent Acts of the said Colony, the one entitled an Act, to continue an Act, entitled, an Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned, with an Addition thereto, and the other entitled, an Act more effectually to secure to Creditors, the Benefits intended by the Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors.

The said Judges do hereby give Notice to all the Creditors of the said Peter Fauconier Valteau, to shew Cause (if any they have) before the said Judges, at the Court House at Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess aforesaid, on or before the 7th Day of August next, why an Assignment of the Estate of the said Peter Fauconier Valteau should not be made to Lucas Lazler, of the County of Dutchess aforesaid, and he the said Peter Fauconier Valteau be thereupon discharged from his Imprisonment, according to the Directions of the said Acts. 86 87

TO BE SOLD, BY HENRY WHITE,

At the House wherein the late Treasurer lived, between the Coffee-House and Fly-Market;

FOUR Penny, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Deck and Sheeting Nails, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glafs. 84

GARRAT NOEL, HAS for Sale, at his Book-Store, next Door to the Coffee-House;

DISCOURSES

ON THE TRUTH OF

REVEALED RELIGION,

AND OTHER

IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By the Rev. HUGH KNOX,

Of Saba, in the West-Indies.

With a general Assortment of

BOOKS and STATIONARY

As usual, and a handsome Collection of the most elegant PICTURES

Framed and glazed in America; which will be sold lower than any of the same Size and Quality can be imported from England. 84

To be SOLD,

A likely healthy young Negro

Wench about 27 Years of Age, can do any Sort of House-Work, sold for no Fault, but for Want of Employ, for further particulars, enquire of the Printer 85 88

To be sold cheap, by wholesale or retail,

By ENNIS GRAHAM, TAYLOR, at the Corner of Wall-Street,

AN assortment of silk and worsted

Agathies, dorsettees, camblets, silk and hair program, erapes cloth coloured duros, a very cheap thing for men's clothes, double alopen, all for men's clothes; cloth coloured fustian, cloth coloured janes, thickset, India nankeens, damascus, and dimity for men's vests, striped perisians for men's gowns and vests, cloth coloured ditto for the ladies; plain and corded padufoy, fustians, peeling, flower'd silk for men's coats, white India taffaty for ladies gowns; best superfine and middling cloth, best superfine black cloth and prunella for the clergy; silk and shammy gloves, and hofe for ditto, forest cloths, fine knap, German serge, Bath coatings, serge denim, serge dufoy, everlasting, Genoa velvet of different colours, Manchester ditto; an assortment of black blue, crimson, scarlet, buff, and cloth coloured worsted breeches patterns; black blue, buff, crimson, scarlet, and cloth coloured silk ditto; silk stockings, worsted thread, and cotton ditto; fine and coarse Irish linen, sheeting linen, clouting diaper; silk ground flags, paper, sealing wax, wafers, calicoes, handkerchiefs, sewing silks, twist, thread; a large assortment of broad, middling and narrow knee garters; mohair binding for coats, shoe ditto, broad London quality ditto, mohair cord for women's cloaks and men's coats; broad and narrow white tapes, flay tapes, broad and narrow livery lace for servants and carriages; glazed linen, buckrams, silk thread, and buckskin gloves for men: A large assortment of broad, middling, and narrow gold and silver lace; gold and silver epoteles, broad and narrow gold and silver knee garters, gold and silver cord, gold and silver vellum, gold and silver thread, gold and silver fringe, gold and silver chain, new fashion gold and silver scollops and chain loops; large gold and silver buttons for hats, gold and silver thread buttons, gilt and plated ditto, silk twist, basket buttons, worsted basket ditto, death-head and scarf ditto; Russia drilling of different sorts for clothes, &c. &c. Also;

Knives and forks, cuttenu-knives, penknives, children's knives, brass ink horns, razors, case razors bone and bottle; snuff boxes, common and White Chapel needles, knitting needles, taylor's shears, scissars, irons, notches, thimbles, locks, pewter spoons, horn combs, Temple spectacles, pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles, &c. &c. Any of the above goods will be sold cheap for ready money. 85 88

WANTED,

A Young Man to wait at Table:—Inquire of the Printer hereof.—None need apply but such as can bring a good Character, for Sobriety, Honesty, and Diligence, as good Encouragement will be given. 84 87

A Likely Negro Man, about 20 Years old, a Baker by Trade, to be sold, for no other Reason than his Master's declining the Business,—he can be well recommended:—Inquire of the Printer. 84 87

Just published,

And sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE at the EXCHANGE,

NEW MANUAL, AND PLATOON EXERCISE: WITH AN EXPLANATION. PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

TO BE SOLD, BY EDWARD LAIGHT,

In St. GEORGE'S-SQUARE,

DERBY, Salem, and English

Sithes, likewise a general Assortment of Ironmongery, which he will sell at the lowest Rates, as it is near the breaking up of his Store.

N. B. Said Laight continues to sell all the Articles necessary in the Currying Business, and half tanned Leather, for the Use of Vessels. 87 79

THE MOST VIOLENT TOOTH ACH;

Cured in a few Minutes without Drawing,

(No CURE No PAY)

BY A TINCTURE which gives immediate Ease in the Tooth Ach, and cures all Disorders whatever in the Mouth or Gums, and in a few Days will fasten the Teeth if ever so loose, and with a little Continuance will perfectly cure the Scurvy in the Gums. It likewise preserves the Teeth from rotting, keeping such as are decayed from becoming worse, and takes off all disagreeable Smells from the Breath, and causes a large Discharge of all scorbutical Humours lodged in the Gums, which destroy the Teeth. By applying this Tincture outwardly, it will entirely remove all Kinds of Swellings in the Cheek, or Pain in the Ear, and is an absolute Cure for the Head Ach if ever so violent; and likewise cures the most violent rheumatic Pains in any Part of the Body. This valuable Tincture is prepared and sold in Bottles at ONE DOLLAR each, with particular Directions for using it, at Mrs. Baskirks, the Corner of Wall-Street, near the Coffee-House, New-York, by Mr. HAMILTON, Surgeon Dentist and Operator for the Teeth, from London, who cleans and beautifies the Teeth, and displaces all superfluous Teeth and Stumps with the greatest Ease and Safety, and makes and sets in artificial Teeth from one single Tooth to a whole Set, in so nice a Manner that they cannot be distinguished from natural; therefore those Ladies and Gentlemen who have had the Misfortune of losing their Teeth, have now an Opportunity of having natural or artificial put in with Dispatch and Secrecy, and in such a Manner as to be of real Use, Ornament and Service for many Years, without giving the least Pain to the Patient, which is too often the Case, owing to the Want of Judgment in the Operator.

N. B. Artificial Teeth put in at TWO DOLLARS a Tooth, and the Poor, afflicted with the Tooth Ach, cured gratis, every Morning from eight to ten. 81—

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

AT the Corner, opposite to Messrs.

Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs, of all Sorts. 68—

Just PUBLISHED,

And Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, at the EXCHANGE.

The first Day SABBATH, proved from SCRIPTURE,

A SERMON,

By a MINISTER of the CHURCH of CHRIST, in AMERICA.

Jesus was faithful to him that appointed him, as also Moses was faithful in all his House, PAUL.

The Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath, MARK.

Lately published and to be sold

At the Printing-Office at the Exchange,

THE TRIAL at large of Captain

DANIEL DISNEY, For the barbarous and inhuman Assassination of THOMAS WALKER, Esq. of Montreal: In which the Circumstances of that most horrid Affair, are particularly enumerated, and from the exquisitely judicious Remarks of the Attorney General, at the opening of the Case, and on the Evidence given before the Court, the Reader is left in no Doubt as to the real Perpetrators of that execrable Fact.

Just PUBLISHED,

And Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, at the EXCHANGE.

TRUTH TRIUMPHANT,

OR

A Defence of the CHURCH of ENGLAND,

AGAINST

THE Second SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT,

PUBLISHED UNDER THE TITLE OF THE

GLORIOUS COMBINATION, &c.

With Addresses to the Members of the Dutch Churches, AND

To all Friends of RELIGION, LIBERTY, and PEACE.

SUPPLEMENT

Or

Messieurs Edes and GILL.

THE following is a true Copy of the Petition of the Town of Boston, the Province of Massachusetts, most excellent Majesty; which Contradictente, at an annual Town, legally called and held by their Order was signed by transmitted to the Hon. Isaac B. don, to be presented by him to as might be.

To the King's most excellent Most Gracious Sovereign.

W E your Majesty's Freeholders and Town of Boston, Province of Massachusetts legally assembled, beg Leave to approach and humbly implore your Roy we bring our Complaints to your aggrieved Subjects cannot

It is our Consolation, amidst that the British Throne is filled adorned with every princely Vi

War is ever attentive to the hum remotest of his Subjects. And Majesty to indulge us at this T

Address, as our Circumstances only perplex'd and distressing.

Nothing could have more af and Anxiety, than to perceive your Majesty has express'd, tha

had broke out in some of your and that the Capital Town ha

been represented to your Ma State of Disobedience to all La

But when it appeared that fue bid before your Majesty's Mi the House of Lords expressly

Town of Boston had been in a and Confusion for some Time with Attonishment as well as

We deeply lament that D place in any Part of your Ma

uch is the Imperfection of all these will be found, even in

eties, and under the happiest Majesty in your great Widom

make favourable Allowances Rents, that are not inconsiste

ple of Loyalty and due O ment. With the strictest

your Majesty, that none of Town can be justly charg'd

your Royal Person, Family or a Disposition to oppose the

and constitutional Authority, warmest Affection and Duty to

that the only Instance that c tation of Disorder and Confusio

the Year past, was in a grea by the Misconduct of some

vants here; who by exercising the Acts of Parlian

Directions, had irritated the viduals of your Majesty's Sub

to such Proceedings as we ca But this Disorder was immed

by the Body of the Inhabitants prefd. Your Majesty's

upon the Occasion; and app their own Body, consisting

Commissions for the Peace quire into the Disorder and

Penitment: But your Maje proper afterwards, not to e

prestering as we are informe Procedure. Accordingly

Votes of the House of Commi tions, relating to this Affa

Governor to your Majesty which have operated to the

this Town, while after ou have not to this Moment the

they were taken: And yet that from the Process of

afide, Occasion has been ta tion to your Majesty's M

illegal Acts had been comm als among us, but that the

were in a State of Oppugna vernment. With all

Jeffy, but with a Confidenc company Innocence and

That the Court of Justice h in any of your Majesty's C

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1387.

[THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1769.]

Messieurs Edes and Gilt,

THE following is a true Copy of the dutiful and loyal Petition of the Town of Boston, the Metropolis of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, to the King's most excellent Majesty; which pass'd, Nemine Contradicente, at an annual Meeting of the said Town, legally called and held in March last, and by their Order was signed by the Moderator, and transmitted to the Hon. Isaac Barre, Esq; in London, to be presented by him to his Majesty as soon as might be.

To the King's most excellent MAJESTY,
Most Gracious Sovereign.

WE your Majesty's loyal Subjects the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, the Capital of your Province of Massachusetts-Bay, being legally assembled in Town-Meeting, beg Leave to approach your Majesty; and humbly implore your Royal Attention, while we bring our Complaints to the Throne, where your aggrieved Subjects cannot fail of Redress.

It is our Consolation, amidst all our Sufferings, that the British Throne is filled with a Sovereign, adorn'd with every princely Virtue; whose Royal Ear is ever attentive to the humble Petitions of the remotest of his Subjects. And we beseech your Majesty to indulge us at this Time in a particular Address, as our Circumstances are render'd peculiarly perplex'd and distressing.

Nothing could have more affected us with Grief and Anxiety, than to perceive the Concern which your Majesty has express'd, that a Spirit of Faction had broke out in some of your American Colonies; and that the Capital Town in one of them, had been represented to your Majesty, as being in a State of Disobedience to all Law and Government: But when it appeared that such Advices had been laid before your Majesty's Ministers, as to induce the House of Lords expressly to resolve, That the Town of Boston had been in a State of Disorder and Confusion for some Time past, we were struck with Astonishment as well as Grief.

We deeply lament that Disorders have taken place in any Part of your Majesty's Dominions: But such is the Imperfection of all human Affairs, that these will be found, even in the best regulated Societies, and under the happiest Government.—Your Majesty in your great Wisdom and Clemency, will make favourable Allowances for any Errors and Faults, that are not inconsistent with a settled Principle of Loyalty and due Obedience to Government.—With the strictest Truth we can assure your Majesty, that none of your Subjects of this Town can be justly charg'd with Disaffection to your Royal Person, Family or Government, or even a Disposition to oppose the due Restraints of Law and constitutional Authority. Permit us with the warmest Affection and Duty to assure your Majesty, that the only Instance that could bear a Representation of Disorder and Confusion in this Town within the Year past, was in a great Measure occasioned by the Misconduct of some of your Majesty's Servants here; who by exercising a Power not warranted by the Acts of Parliament, or beyond their Directions, had irritated the Minds of some Individuals of your Majesty's Subjects, and excited them to such Proceedings as we cannot pretend to justify: But this Disorder was immediately discontinued by the Body of the Inhabitants, and very soon suppress'd. Your Majesty's Council however, met upon the Occasion; and appointed a Committee of their own Body, consisting of such Members as bore Commissions for the Peace in the County, to enquire into the Disorder and bring the Offenders to Punishment: But your Majesty's Governor thought proper afterwards, not to encourage this Process, preferring as we are informed, another Method of Procedure. Accordingly we find by the printed Votes of the House of Commons, Minutes of Depositions, relating to this Affair, transmitted by the Governor to your Majesty's Secretary of State, which have operated to the great Disadvantage of this Town, while after our careful Enquiry, we have not to this Moment the full Knowledge of what they contain, nor of the Magistrate before whom they were taken: And yet we have Reason to fear that from the Process of civil Justice thus laid aside, Occasion has been taken, to form a Representation to your Majesty's Ministers, not only that illegal Acts had been committed by some Individuals among us, but that the Inhabitants in general were in a State of Oppugnation to all Law and Government.—With all Submission to your Majesty, but with a Confidence which will ever accompany Innocence and Truth, we can declare; That the Court of Justice has never been interrupted in any of your Majesty's Courts, nor even before a

single Magistrate: Nor can an Instance be produced of so much as an Attempt to rescue any Criminal out of the Hand of Justice: And though some of the Custom-House Officers may have been treated ill, occasioned by some imprudent and unprecedented Conduct on their Part; yet the Payment of the Duties required by those Acts of Parliament, which are complain'd of by your Majesty's American Subjects, as grievous to them, has never been interrupted here: And there has been a Disposition among all your Majesty's Subjects of this Town, orderly and dutifully to wait for that Relief which we still hope for from your Majesty's Wisdom and Clemency, and the Justice of your Parliament. We therefore beg Leave humbly to submit to your Majesty, whether those Representations must not have been greatly exaggerated, and injurious to your faithful Subjects, which have induc'd the Lords to resolve, That the State of the Town of Boston has been a State of Disorder and Confusion.

Your Majesty will be graciously pleas'd farther to indulge us, in expressing our deep Concern, that the public Transactions of the Town, have been represented to Administration, in such a Light as to incur the Censure of the Lords, and we still fear an unspeakably greater Misfortune, Your Majesty's Displeasure. Far be it from us to bring upon ourselves, by our own Conduct, the Displeasure of our Gracious Sovereign, to whom we have ever born and do still bear true and faithful Allegiance:—Unfortunately for the Inhabitants of this Town their public Conduct has been arraigned as Uductil, Disaffected, and even Rebellious: Under this Apprehension, the Selectmen of the Town, thought it their Duty, respectfully to wait on your Majesty's Governor of this Province, intreating that he would communicate to them an Account of Facts as he had stated them since the Commencement of the last Year; That the Town, having a clear and precise Understanding of such Matters as might appear to have been alledged against it, might be able to make its own Defence. They also prayed that the Governor would defend so far, as to point out to the Town, in what Respects he apprehended its public Transactions, might appear to have militated with any Law of the British Constitution; that the Town might either retract its Error or vindicate its own Conduct: But the Governor did not think proper to grant their Request.—Thus Your Majesty's aggrieved Subjects have been kept in total Ignorance of such Representations as have been made against them, even until they have felt their unhappy Effects. For it has been judged proper, that your Majesty's Troops should be ordered here, and stationed in the Body of the Town, contrary, as we humbly apprehend, to the Manner prescribed in the Act of Parliament made for the Provision of Quarters for your Majesty's Troops in America, upon a Representation of their Necessity to aid the civil Authority and preserve the Peace: While as we humbly conceive, all who have had an Opportunity of nearly observing our Behaviour with an unprejudiced Eye, will allow, that your Majesty's Subjects of this Town, are and have been as orderly and peaceable, as submissive to Law and just Authority, and as truly loyal to their Sovereign, as any Subjects in your Majesty's extended Empire.

—We therefore with Hearts full of Affection and Duty, and with the warmest Attachment to our constitutional Rights, Liberties and Privileges, most humbly beseech your Majesty to allow us to declare, that those Accounts are ill grounded, which may have represented us as held to our Allegiance and Duty to the best of Sovereigns, only by the Band of Terror and the Force of Arms. We cannot therefore forbear, most ardently to supplicate your Majesty, to remove from the Town a military Power. A Power, which the strictest Truth will warrant us to declare is unnecessary for the Support of civil Authority among us; for which we have the public Testimony of your Majesty's Council. A Power, which your Subjects cannot but consider, as unfavourable to commerce, destructive to Morals, dangerous to Law, and tending to overthrow the civil Constitution, more especially at so great a Distance from the Throne.

We fly to the Clemency and Justice of our Sovereign and common Father, from the Distresses bro't upon us, through the Misapprehensions of our distant Fellow Subjects, founded as we conceive on groundless Reports, and the false Accusations of some of your Majesty's principal Servants here. And we intreat that your Majesty would be graciously pleas'd to give Orders that the Town may be favour'd with Governor Bernard's Letters, the Memorials of the Commissioners of the Customs here, and other Papers which must so deeply affect their

most important Interests: That they may have the Justice of being heard, upon Notice by the Council, upon any Matters of Charge that may have been bro't against them; and of laying before your Majesty, and the whole Nation, what they may have to offer in their Vindication.—If such an Opportunity might be allow'd them, they doubt not being able to make their Innocence appear to the Satisfaction of their Sovereign and the Shame of their Accusers.

Your Majesty possesses a Glory superior to that of any Monarch on Earth.—The Glory of being at the Head of the happiest civil Constitution in the World; and under which, human Nature appears with the greatest Advantage and Dignity.—The Glory of reigning over a free People, and of being enthron'd in the Hearts of your Subjects. Your Majesty therefore, we are sure, will frown, not upon those who have the warmest Attachment to this Constitution; and to their Sovereign; but upon such as shall be found, to have attempted by their Misrepresentations, to diminish the Blessings of your Majesty's Reign, in the remotest Parts of your Dominions.

Your Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects, the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the said Town, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

WARSAW, May 5.

THE 29th of last month, there was, at the gates of Byalystock, the ordinary residence of the Count Branicki, Grand General of the Crown, a sharp action between the Russian troops, and a party of the Confederates; when two hundred of the latter lost their lives, with the Sieur Sakrezewski, their commander.

Casaccia, April 26. There have just appeared here printed copies of the treaty concluded between the Crown of France and the Republic of Genoa, signed at Versailles the 15th of June 1768. It consists of 16 articles, the whole contents of which, we had never seen here till this time; and we find it so manifestly to our prejudice, that we are more and more animated to defend our rights, since, if France should succeed in subduing us, our condition cannot be worse than it is according to the articles of this treaty.

Livonia, April 27. According to the last letters from Corsica we learn, that Count de Vaux, commander of the French troops, was preparing to attack the Corsicans in many places at one time, thinking this the most effectual method of distressing them, as the smallness of the number of the Corsicans will not permit them to make many divisions. But General Paoli is indefatigable in making every necessary preparation in order to receive him; he had caused one of the Arches belonging to the bridge on the Golo at Mariana to be broke up, to obstruct as much as possible the march of the French forces.

Stockholm, May 2. By advice from Carlseroon we learn, that they are fitting out there with all expedition eight ships of the line, and two frigates. This Squadron will be equal in force, to that lately equipped at Copenhagen.

Turin, May 6. Last week the Convent of Carthusians at Pavia, reckoned one of the finest and richest in Italy, was entered by an order of Count Fermian, Governor of Milan, and their papers and persons seized. The same thing has happened lately to two other Convents of the same order.

Paris, May 12. It is said that the Ministry have sent 22,000 men into the Island of Corsica since the month of march.

LONDON;

May 5. We hear that Lord H—, who has lately been disappointed of an English earldom, is preparing again to take another trip to Nice, and it is said, his Lordship sets out on this sudden expedition, in consequence of one of the articles in the Middlesex-petition: but what that is, or how it can any ways affect his Lordship, time only can explain.

A letter from Rome says, "It is given out that the French Cardinals have publicly declared, that if the sacred college does not elect a Pope agreeable to their Court, he will not be acknowledged."

It is said that there is at present a very great scarcity of seamen, owing to the vast numbers that have gone, rather than starve, as soldiers in the East-India Company's service for three years past, as well as to an incredible number in the Dutch trade.

May 22. The late Queen, in speaking to a Secretary of State, who had retired from business with an annuity, complained how hard the pensions bore

on the civil list, on which he replied, "Madam, I am very sorry for it, but as to my own part, I have no other support, after having spent my life in the service of the Government; and besides, Madam, if you consider how instrumental I was to establishing the House of Hanover on this throne, you will find I have been one of the best friends your family ever had." "Well said the Queen, allowing that, must we always buy our friends?" "Yes indeed, replied the secretary, in these times, or your Majesty will certainly find they will sell you."

A certain person having had some overtures of accommodation proposed to him very lately, on condition of relinquishing his claim on a late Secretary, spiritedly replied, "He would never stop his proceedings on any account, as the satisfaction he should receive from obtaining a verdict against a Secretary of State protected by the C—n, would be pleasing to him, even though the jury should give him but a shilling damage."

It is said that there have been spies employed by the M— to attend every meeting both at Mile End and the London Tavern, and they have been precisely informed of every minute transaction in those meetings, and of the principal persons present.

The statement of names from the Middlesex Petition on comparing it with a list of real Freeholders, is said to have been very considerable.

It is thought that all possible search after M'Quirk will, in the end, be vain; as his being apprehended cannot have the designed effect, the late free pardon that was granted to him, including all offences committed before the time of its being granted.

It is said that great numbers of British Manufacturers are actually preparing to set out for Bolton, Philadelphia, and New-York.

It is said great sums have been subscribed in Ireland for the Corsicans, and several remittances already made from thence to General Paoli.

A letter from Genoa says, "The French troops have not only disarmed the inhabitants of Cape Corse, but also taken away several hostages, in proportion to the number of subjects capable of bearing arms. A most bloody campaign is expected."

Letters from Corfica say, that General Paoli is little concerned about the additional numbers of troops that France threatens to send to Corfica, as by the situation of the country excessive numbers can neither act effectually, or be supplied with provisions; and that if he should be so happy as to receive the succours promised him from generous British spirits, he fears not the whole power of France.

Letters from Algiers mention, that an Agent of General Paoli had lately arrived there, on board an English vessel, with secret dispatches to the Dey and Regency, by whom he was highly caressed.

May 24. Within this few days past several French Agents, have been very busy in buying up large quantities of gun-powder, to be shipped for Brett and other French ports.

They write from Copenhagen, that the castle and fortifications of Elsinore, which commands the navigation of the sound, are this summer, by order of the King, to be augmented with new works, and several platforms of cannon.

According to letters from Hamburg, the intended destination of the Danish fleet is variously talked of among the Politicians; but it is the general opinion, that its operations will not extend beyond the Baltic.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, April 5.

"The Cossacks, and other light troops of Russia, are pillaging all Moldavia, and part of Wallachia, where they make a great booty. A great number of Greeks, who inhabited these two provinces, have joined the Russians."

A letter from Bastia, dated the 30th ult. says, "The campaign will soon open in this island: 'tis said the French troops will make a general motion to-morrow towards the posts occupied by the Corsicans, whom they propose to attack in several parts at the same time."

Other letters from Corfica advise, that some thousands of the islanders had come down from the mountains, in order to oppose the French as soon as they should make any attempt to penetrate farther into the island.

The following is the substance of the treaty concluded at Versailles the 15th of June last, between his most Christian Majesty and the Republic of Genoa. The King engages to deliver the island of Capraja into the hands of the Republic of Genoa, on or before the year 1771. His Majesty is to exercise absolute authority over the places taken by his troops in Corfica, until the sum stipulated by treaty be paid to him by the Genoese; and, after his forces have conquered the interior parts of the Island, his Majesty engages to treat every Corsican with the utmost rigour of the law, who shall do any prejudice to the Genoese, provided that Republic ceases to commit any hostilities against the Corsicans. Whilst the King has possession of Corfica, exact accounts of the taxes raised are to be registered, which are to be deducted from the sum paid by Genoa to France, for being put into possession of Corfica.

The island of Madagascar, on which the French

have lately made a settlement, is so rich a soil, that the inhabitants only trample it with oxen when they sow their grain, which answers all the ends of ploughing.

Proper Petitions, it is said, are considering of, to be presented from every county in England on the determination of a late affair.

It is settled that Mr. Serjeant Glynn will move the Court of Common Pleas on Friday next, in the grand cause between John Wilkes, Esq; and the Earl of Halifax.

We are told that a certain Reverend Divine, one of the Bill of Rights Society, possesses livings in the church to the value of near 2000l. per ann. and is reckoned worth 30000l. in ready money, at least, and that he is very liberal in his contributions in support of the cause.

Yesterday there was a numerous meeting of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, William Colhoun, Esq; in the Chair, when they received several new Subscriptions, and agreed to several resolutions in support of the noble cause of Liberty.

The meeting of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, after receiving the Report of their Committee, and a copy of the circular Letter to be sent throughout England (declaring the motives that induced them to unite, and giving an account of their Subscriptions, &c which received their approbation, adjourned their meetings to a fortnight before the next Session of Parliament should commence.

Monday Miles B. Allen, Esq; gave bail before Lord Mansfield at Guildhall to answer the complaint of Sir William Meredith, Bart. who had sworn the peace against him, himself in 1000l. and Sir R. Phillips, Bart. and J. Barlet Allen, Esq; his sureties in 500l. each.

We are told that the City Attorney's Bill for business done for the Patriot amounts but to 2500l. not 5000l. as has been said.

RUN-away from the Subscriber,

living in Reading-Town, Hunterdon County, a Negro Man named Brunce. (but called himself Tom) about 30 Years of Age, 3 Feet 6 Inches high, speaks English and Low Dutch: Had on when he went away, a blue outside Jacket a green under Jacket, which had a Patch on the right Side; Tow Trowsers, old shoes new soled, and an old Felt Hat. Whoever takes up and secures said Negro, so that his Master may have him again, shall have a Reward of Fifteen Shillings, and all reasonable Charges paid. by
85 88 JACOBUS VAN DERVEER.

TO BE SOLD, By
JONATHAN HAMPTON,
In Chapel-Street, New-York,
Opposite Captain Andrew Law's;



A Large and neat Assortment of Windsor Chairs, made in the best and neatest Manner, & well painted, viz. High back'd, low back'd and Sack-back'd Chairs; and Settees or double seated, fit for Piazza or Gardens. — Children's dining and low Chairs, &c.

N. B. As the above HAMPTON intends constantly to keep a large Number of all Sorts of the above Chairs, by him for Sale all Persons wanting such, may depend on being supplied with any Quantity, Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates.
85 88

To be SOLD, by
EDWARD LAIGHT,
A Very valuable Negro Fellow,

about 20 Years of Age, is well acquainted with the Carrying Business, and sold for no Fault, but want of Employment. — Said Negro is as justly entitled to as good a Character as any Slave in the Government.
July 12th, 1769. 84 87

TO be seen at the House of

the Subscriber, at Burling's Slip, equal in Price and superior in Goodness to British Goods of the Kinds, some Patterns of Hosiery, which if the Patriotic Americans, should approve, large Quantities can readily be furnished, also brown Thread and Cotton Hose, on giving timely Notice to their humble Servant,
ISAAC ADOLPHUS.
85 88

TO BE SOLD,
A Handsome Chariot, the Box

made to take off occasionally, with Harness for four Horses: Inquire of Messrs. HUGH and ALEXANDER WALLACE.
81—

For JAMAICA,
The Brigantine REBEKAH,
WILL sail in a Fortnight,
one Half of her Freight
being engaged: For Freight or
Passage, apply to the Master, Thomas Moor, at
the Corner of the Fly-Market, 85 88

A complete Assortment at the
UNIVERSAL STORE or



At the Sign of the
Looking Glass & Druggist Pot,
At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,
NEW-YORK;

A variety of pictures, looking-glasses, and paper hangings, With tint glasses of all kinds. London and Bristol crown window glass of all sizes, as large as 27 by 22 inches.

Coach and plate glass. Painters and Limners Colours, mix'd or unmix'd.

Varnish of all kinds, — Japanners articles, — Gold and silver leaf, &c. Dying Colours with every Article belonging to dying.

Fullers articles, — Founders and smelters do. — Hatters trimmings, — Foil and stones, &c for Jewellers, — London and hard metal pewter, — Brass and copper ware, — Carpeting of all kinds, — China do. — Spicery. **DRUGS and MEDICINES,**

With a general Assortment of genuine patented Medicines, warranted, and Shop Furnitures.

N. B. The above Advertisement, being only the Heads, which consists of a Variety of Articles, almost every particular in each Branch can be commanded at the above Store.

Also; English Sail Cloth, No. 1, 10 6— Nails and Brads of all Sizes. Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron; Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all Sizes; English and German Steel. Variety of Chimney Tiles. Alum, Copperas, Brimstone, Salt Petre, Borax, Seeds, &c for Distillers. Sold Wholesale and Retail.

New-York, 21st June, 1769.

VAUX-HALL GARDENS,
HAVE been newly fitted up in a very genteel, pleasing Manner, are pleasantly situated, and now open for the Reception of Ladies, Gentlemen, &c. and will be illuminated every Evening in the Week; Coffee, Tea, and Hot Rolls at any Hour in the Day, neat Wines and other Liquors, with Cakes, as usual. A Concert of Music Vocal and Instrumental will shortly be performed twice every Week of which due Notice will be given. — Contiguous to the Garden there is a very good Long Room, convenient for a Ball, or Turtle Entertainment; also Dinners or Suppers, dressed in the most elegant Manner, on timely Notice being given to the Public's already much obliged, and very obedient humble Servant,
SAMUEL FRANCIS.

The Gardens would have been opened earlier in the Spring, but on Account of the Theatre. 79—

JARVIS ROEBUCK,
CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of Post-BARR'S-HILL, sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Prices, viz.

L ONG French corks	Cork balls for shoes
Short long ditto	Corks for women's clogs
Best velvet do.	Swimming corks
Common fine do.	Pickling, jar, stone,
Phial do.	Mustard & saff bottle corks,
With all sorts of common Corks, and brewers do.	Floats for fishing nets

He has also imported from London, callimacoon, dyants, tammies and shalloons; quilted petticoats, — also a great assortment of jewellery and grocery, together with a good assortment of shop goods; Cheshire cheese, fresh oatmeal, anchovies, capers and olives.

N. B. Cork jackets of different prices, for swimming, which has saved many from drowning. 81—